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Gloucester County

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

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OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
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TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 - 0388

GLOUCESTER COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

CHARLES ROMICK AND SUSAN WALLACE

OCTOBER 1984

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PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Gloucester County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information in the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary authors of the Gloucester County Census Trends report were Charles Romick and Susan Wallace. Please contact them should you have any questions on this county. They should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liason with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

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GLOUCESTER COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 to 1980

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

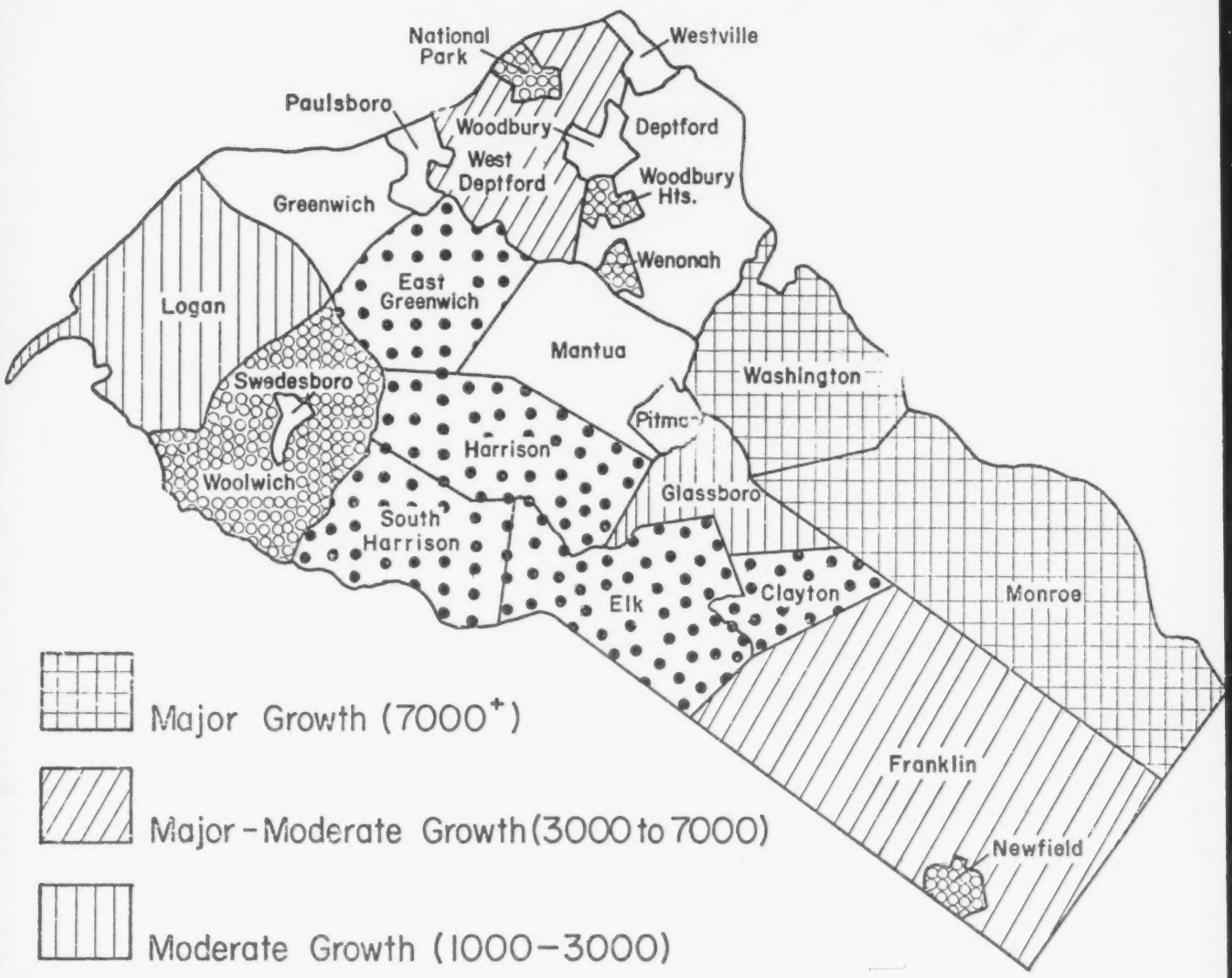
The total population of Gloucester County is presently about 200,000 persons, with the official April 1, 1980 census count showing a population of 199,917. The county's most populous municipalities are its large eastern townships. Washington Township is the county's most populous municipality with a 1980 census population of 27,878, followed by Deptford Township at 23,473, and Monroe Township at 21,639. The county's highest population densities, on the other hand, are found in its smaller, well-established municipalities, with the City of Woodbury having the greatest population density at 4,861 persons per square mile, followed by the Borough of Pitman at 4,312 and the Borough of Westville at 3,955. The county's least populated municipalities, in terms of both total population count and density, are the rural townships of South Harrison and Woolwich, located in the south-western part of the county.

The county as a whole has shown a steady increase in population growth over the past several decades as the county has become less rural and increasingly suburban in character. The county's population has more than doubled since 1950, when the county's total population was 91,727. The county's population counts for 1960 and 1970 were 134,840 and 172,681 respectively.

The county's recent population growth compares favorably with the state and region. While the county has shown a 15.8% increase in population during the 1970's, the state has gained a mere 2.7% during this period and the overall Philadelphia PA-NJ SMSA (which includes Gloucester Co.) has shown a 2.2% loss of population. The county's growth rate also compares favorably with its neighbors. Camden County grew by only 3.2% during the decade, while Atlantic, Cumberland, and Salem counties grew by 8.2%, 9.0%, and 5.0% respectively.

Although the county has experienced a steady overall growth rate, the past several decades have also witnessed significant population shifts within the county. Among the county's municipalities, there have been some rather remarkable contrasts, as some municipalities have shown significant growth, others moderate to stagnant growth, while still others have shown outright decline. Washington Township, for example, a rural community with a population of 4,923 in 1960, has rapidly transformed into a suburban community with a 1980 population of 27,878, representing a huge gain of 466% during this period. Neighboring Monroe

POPULATION CHANGE 1970-1980



Township has also shown a growth rate of over 100% during the past two decades, growing from a 1960 population of 9,396 to 21,639 in 1980. By contrast, the City of Woodbury has lost 16.9% of its population since 1960, and the boroughs of Swedesboro and Paulsboro have lost 17.1% and 14.5% respectively.

During the 1970's, these contrasts in the rate of growth (or decline) among the county's municipalities have become even more pronounced. Fully one-half of the county's municipalities (12 of 24) actually lost population during the decade, even though the county's population as a whole showed a substantial increase of 27,236 persons. Washington Township, without question, showed the greatest gains, with an increase of 12,137 persons, while the City of Woodbury showed the greatest decline, losing 2,055 persons.

Growth due to the rate of migration has shown even greater contrasts among the county's municipalities than the overall growth rate. More than half the county's growth during the 1970's was due to net in-migration. Of the county's increase of 27,236 persons during the decade, 12,538 was due to natural increase (births minus deaths). An estimated 14,699 was therefore due to net in-migraton. Although every municipality showed at least some kind of gain by natural increase, more than half (13 of 24) actually showed net out-migrations of population. The City of Woodbury showed the greatest loss, with a net out-migration of 2,840 persons, followed by Deptford Township, with a net out-migration of 2,785. By contrast, Washington Township experienced a net in-migration of 10,358 persons, and Monroe Township 5,837 persons, which, together, exceeded the county's overall net migration gain during the decade. Thus, the remainder of the county can be viewed as having experienced a net migration loss, although it should be noted that several municipalities (particularly West Deptford, Franklin, and Logan Townships) showed fairly substantial in-migration gains during this period.

All in all, the county's migration pattern has shown a general trend of significant in-migration into several of the county's large eastern townships and significant out-migration from several of the County's older, established municipalities, with the remainder of the county's municipalities generally showing a mixed pattern of moderate in- or out-migration. The significant in-migration into the large eastern townships can be attributed to the attractiveness for suburban development of the area's large tracts of buildable land, easily accessible within the metropolitan region, while the out-migration from the older, established municipalities can be generally attributed to an already "built out" housing stock coupled with declining household size.

For the most part, these trends can be seen as continuations of migration patterns that were occurring during the 1960's. Washington Township, for example, has been extremely consistent in its migration growth, experiencing a net in-migration of 10,020 persons during the 1960's and 10,358 during the 1970's.

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION 1970	1980	% CHANGE	POP. PER SQ. MILE 1970	1980	% OF COUNTY POP. 1970	1980
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	172,661	199,917	15.8	526	609	100.0	100.0
CLAYTON BOROUGH	5,193	6,013	15.8	715	828	3.0	3.0
DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	24,232	23,473	-3.1	1,378	1,335	14.0	11.7
EAST GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	3,280	4,144	26.3	220	278	1.9	2.1
ELK TOWNSHIP	2,707	3,187	17.7	138	163	1.6	1.6
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	8,990	12,396	37.9	159	220	5.2	6.2
GLASSBORO BOROUGH	12,938	14,574	12.6	1,381	1,555	7.5	7.3
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	5,676	5,404	-4.8	601	572	3.3	2.7
HARRISON TOWNSHIP	2,661	3,585	34.7	139	188	1.5	1.8
LOGAN TOWNSHIP	1,840	3,078	67.3	79	131	1.1	1.5
MANTUA TOWNSHIP	9,643	9,193	-4.7	604	576	5.6	4.6
MONROE TOWNSHIP	14,071	21,639	53.8	300	461	8.1	10.8
NATIONAL PARK BOROUGH	3,730	3,552	-4.8	3,730	3,552	2.2	1.8
NEWFIELD BOROUGH	1,487	1,563	5.1	870	914	0.9	0.8
PAULSBORO BOROUGH	8,084	6,944	-14.1	3,868	3,322	4.7	3.5
PITMAN BOROUGH	10,257	9,744	-5.0	4,538	4,312	5.9	4.9
SOUTH HARRISON TOWNSHIP	1,226	1,486	21.2	78	95	0.7	0.7
SWEDESBORO BOROUGH	2,287	2,031	-11.2	2,970	2,638	1.3	1.0
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	15,741	27,878	77.1	727	1,288	9.1	13.9
WENONAH BOROUGH	2,364	2,303	-2.6	2,388	2,326	1.4	1.2
WEST DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	13,928	18,002	29.3	861	1,113	8.1	9.0
WESTVILLE BOROUGH	5,170	4,786	-7.4	4,273	3,955	3.0	2.4
WOODBURY CITY	12,408	10,353	-16.6	5,825	4,861	7.2	5.2
WOODBURY HEIGHTS BOROUGH	3,621	3,460	-4.4	2,944	2,813	2.1	1.7
WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP	1,147	1,129	-1.6	53	53	0.7	0.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Gloucester County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	172,681
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	27,257
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	14,719
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	12,538
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	185,219
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	199,917
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	14,699

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Gloucester County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	156,828	100.0	184,338	100.0
SAME HOUSE	95,879	61.1	112,536	61.0
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	53,702	34.2	70,835	38.4
SAME COUNTY	25,212	16.1	32,892	17.8
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	28,490	18.2	37,943	20.6
SAME STATE	11,860	7.6	18,483	10.0
DIFFERENT STATE:	16,630	10.6	19,460	10.6
NORTHEAST	11,531	7.4	13,534	7.3
NORTH CENTRAL	1,064	0.7	1,481	0.8
SOUTH	3,011	1.9	3,634	2.0
WEST	1,024	0.7	811	0.4
ABROAD	1,427	0.9	967	0.5
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	5,820	3.7	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Similarly, neighboring Monroe Township showed a net gain of 4,270 persons through migration during the 1960's and 5,837 during the 1970's. The City of Woodbury, on the other hand, has shown consistent migration losses, with an out-migration of 2,480 persons during the 1960's and 2,840 during the 1970's. The Borough of Paulsboro has also experienced significant, consistent out-migration since 1960.

There are several anomalies to the pattern, however, that should be noted. Deptford Township, for example, experienced a large in-migration of 4,780 persons during the 1960's (a migration gain second only to Washington Township) only to experience a net out-migration of 2,785 persons during the 1970's, (only Woodbury lost more). Logan Township, on the other hand, experienced a net out-migration of 220 persons during the 1960's but has shown a net in-migration 1,226 persons during the 1970's, primarily due to the growth of Beckett New Town (a multi-use development).

The migration trends for the county as a whole, as indicated on Table 3, illustrate a close correlation between the overall migration patterns during the 1960's and the 1970's. During both decades approximately 39% of the persons five years old and over were living in a different house than they had been living in five years earlier. Of this 39%, less than half (16% in 1970 and 17.8% in 1980) had moved within the county. Of the remainder in-migrating from other areas, it is interesting to note that a greater number moved into the county from another state (16,630 or 10.6% in 1970 and 19,460 or 10.6% in 1980) than from within New Jersey (11,860 or 7.6% in 1970 and 18,483 or 10.0% in 1980), reflecting a continued strong in-migration from the Philadelphia urban area.

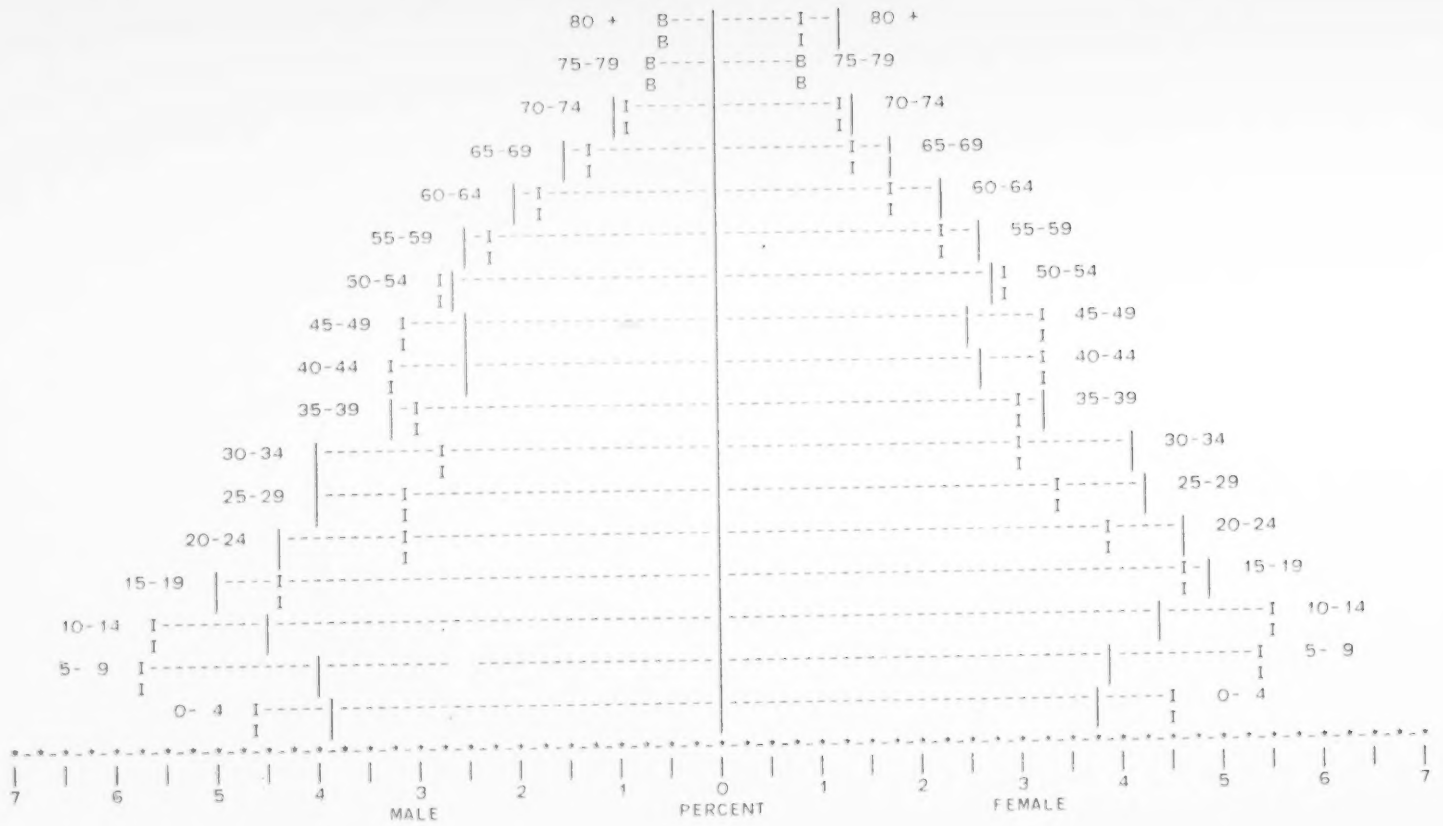
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age

Gloucester County has a relatively youthful age profile. The median age of the county's population is the youngest in the state at 29.1, and the proportion of children under 5 years of age, 7.6%, is the second highest in New Jersey. Although the over 65 cohort increased significantly within the county during the 1970 decade, the proportion of this age group relative to the remainder of New Jersey is very low, with only four of the remaining 20 counties containing a smaller percentage of senior citizens.

As shown in figure 1, the largest single age cohort is the 15-19 age group, followed by the 10-14 age group and the 20-24 age group, reflecting the county's peak "baby boom years." The 5-9 age group and the 0-4 age group show successive declines, reflecting the county's shift into the "baby bust" of the 1970's, not unlike state and national trends during this period. The county's age profile also shows comparatively low numbers in the

FIGURE 1.
GLOUCESTER COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970



SYMBOL DEFINITIONS
| 1980 DISTRIBUTION
I 1970 DISTRIBUTION
B INTERSECTION OF BOTH DISTRIBUTIONS

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	172,681	84,247	88,434	199,917	97,367	102,550
UNDER 5 YEARS	15,882	8,036	7,846	15,161	7,750	7,411
UNDER 1 YEAR	3,127	1,579	1,548	3,217	1,639	1,578
1 YEAR	3,061	1,534	1,527	3,025	1,544	1,481
2 YEARS	3,068	1,559	1,509	2,971	1,485	1,486
3 YEARS	3,151	1,584	1,567	2,981	1,540	1,441
4 YEARS	3,475	1,780	1,695	2,967	1,542	1,425
5 TO 17 YEARS	48,102	24,565	23,537	45,039	23,020	22,019
5 YEARS	3,698	1,890	1,808	2,974	1,509	1,465
6 YEARS	3,748	1,997	1,751	2,828	1,460	1,368
7 YEARS	3,867	1,958	1,909	2,999	1,506	1,493
8 YEARS	3,896	1,989	1,907	3,248	1,644	1,604
9 YEARS	3,889	2,023	1,866	3,712	1,908	1,804
10 YEARS	3,962	2,013	1,949	3,650	1,861	1,789
11 YEARS	3,911	1,992	1,919	3,443	1,696	1,747
12 YEARS	3,834	1,939	1,895	3,510	1,821	1,689
13 YEARS	3,808	1,924	1,884	3,454	1,774	1,680
14 YEARS	3,608	1,838	1,770	3,666	1,877	1,789
15 YEARS	3,578	1,855	1,723	3,813	1,978	1,835
16 YEARS	3,233	1,612	1,621	3,895	2,050	1,845
17 YEARS	3,070	1,535	1,535	3,847	1,936	1,911
18 TO 24 YEARS	17,726	7,839	9,887	26,072	12,658	13,414
18 YEARS	3,031	1,378	1,653	4,014	1,961	2,053
19 YEARS	2,683	1,158	1,525	4,016	1,972	2,044
20 YEARS	2,601	1,104	1,497	3,867	1,849	2,018
21 YEARS	2,320	930	1,390	3,838	1,844	1,994
22 YEARS	2,478	1,109	1,369	3,600	1,706	1,894
23 YEARS	2,618	1,221	1,397	3,397	1,688	1,709
24 YEARS	1,995	939	1,056	3,340	1,638	1,772
25 TO 54 YEARS	63,691	31,205	32,486	76,969	37,633	39,336
25 YEARS	2,054	982	1,072	3,397	1,625	1,772
26 YEARS	2,335	1,133	1,202	3,250	1,519	1,731
27 YEARS	2,569	1,246	1,323	3,319	1,572	1,747
28 YEARS	2,248	1,093	1,155	3,182	1,510	1,672
29 YEARS	2,036	975	1,061	3,377	1,688	1,689
30 YEARS	2,048	977	1,071	3,332	1,627	1,705
31 YEARS	2,037	979	1,058	3,292	1,564	1,728
32 YEARS	2,000	960	1,040	3,560	1,739	1,821
33 YEARS	1,960	941	1,019	3,581	1,793	1,788
34 YEARS	1,947	970	977	2,570	1,283	1,287
35 YEARS	2,085	994	1,091	2,654	1,332	1,322
36 YEARS	1,904	956	948	2,734	1,376	1,358
37 YEARS	2,098	1,026	1,072	2,922	1,443	1,479
38 YEARS	2,051	1,001	1,050	2,406	1,194	1,212
39 YEARS	2,191	1,106	1,085	2,314	1,147	1,167
40 YEARS	2,256	1,132	1,124	2,234	1,111	1,123
41 YEARS	2,235	1,081	1,154	2,090	1,021	1,069
42 YEARS	2,260	1,138	1,122	2,107	1,034	1,073
43 YEARS	2,278	1,119	1,159	1,990	969	1,021
44 YEARS	2,188	1,074	1,114	1,944	961	983
45 YEARS	2,279	1,151	1,128	1,978	966	1,012
46 YEARS	2,175	1,057	1,118	1,923	947	976
47 YEARS	2,218	1,092	1,126	2,076	1,006	1,070
48 YEARS	2,189	1,117	1,072	1,858	903	955
49 YEARS	2,132	1,051	1,081	2,157	1,108	1,049

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	2,182	1,091	1,091	2,086	1,017	1,069
51 YEARS	2,095	978	1,117	2,166	1,036	1,130
52 YEARS	1,977	1,000	977	2,206	1,094	1,112
53 YEARS	1,831	892	939	2,180	1,025	1,155
54 YEARS	1,833	893	940	2,084	1,023	1,061
55 TO 59 YEARS	7,881	3,904	3,977	10,347	5,022	5,325
55 YEARS	1,792	918	874	2,161	1,050	1,111
56 YEARS	1,641	831	810	2,085	997	1,088
57 YEARS	1,579	778	801	2,044	987	1,057
58 YEARS	1,476	687	789	2,000	1,003	997
59 YEARS	1,393	690	703	2,057	985	1,072
60 TO 64 YEARS	6,104	3,022	3,082	8,606	4,064	4,542
60 YEARS	1,401	725	676	1,907	918	989
61 YEARS	1,325	666	659	1,774	800	974
62 YEARS	1,219	556	663	1,761	851	910
63 YEARS	1,081	542	539	1,607	772	835
64 YEARS	1,078	533	545	1,557	723	834
65 YEARS & OVER	13,295	5,676	7,619	17,723	7,220	10,503
65 YEARS	977	457	520	1,523	719	804
66 YEARS	967	463	504	1,371	639	732
67 YEARS	964	466	498	1,256	595	661
68 YEARS	816	359	457	1,206	510	696
69 YEARS	834	351	483	1,187	525	662
70 YEARS	782	327	455	1,042	476	566
71 YEARS	770	328	442	982	444	538
72 YEARS	725	320	405	923	380	543
73 YEARS	723	319	404	805	325	480
74 YEARS	680	297	383	878	372	506
75 YEARS	616	264	352	669	247	422
76 YEARS	634	284	350	643	251	392
77 YEARS	526	205	321	591	233	358
78 YEARS	491	185	306	513	201	312
79 YEARS	417	151	266	558	200	358
80 YEARS	438	157	281	456	135	321
81 YEARS	319	130	189	449	161	288
82 YEARS	282	95	187	385	130	255
83 YEARS	238	85	153	378	135	243
84 YEARS	197	77	120	327	111	216
85 YEARS	209	88	121	299	89	210
86 YEARS	151	59	92	266	85	181
87 YEARS	107	41	66	213	64	149
88 YEARS	83	22	61	173	47	126
89 YEARS	75	22	53	150	33	117
90 YEARS	51	22	29	120	31	89
91 YEARS	35	13	22	95	30	65
92 YEARS	29	12	17	65	15	50
93 YEARS	21	10	11	62	14	48
94 YEARS	22	11	11	39	7	32
95 YEARS	10	2	8	26	4	22
96 YEARS	6	1	5	26	4	22
97 YEARS	6	1	5	16	1	15
98 YEARS	7	1	6	5	0	5
99 YEARS	8	4	4	13	3	10
100 YEARS & OVER	79	47	32	13	4	9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

40-44 age cohort and the 45-49 age cohort, reflecting the previous "baby bust" during the 1930's.

Although the county experienced a significant population growth rate of 15.8% for the decade, this growth did not occur evenly among all age groups. Declining fertility as well as mortality have shown particular contrasts in the youngest and oldest age cohorts. The under five years age group showed a 4.5% decline during the decade, while the 5 to 9 years age group showed an even greater decline of 17.5%. By contrast, the 65 years and over group increased by 33.3%, and the 85 years and over group by a substantial 76.0%.

As expected, the "baby boomers" significantly affect cohort size as this group ages. The maturing of the 1970, 5-9 years cohort into the 1980, 15-19 years cohort is reflected in a 22.5% increase in the 15-19 years cohort during the decade and a 17.5% decline in the 5-9 years cohort. Figure 1 shows the baby boomers population "bulge" and its upward movement on the pyramid as it matures.

Migration has also affected cohort size. The 1980 30-34 years cohort grew by 36.0% over the 1970 20-24 years cohort, more than double the growth rate of the overall population. In 1970, the county was losing population in the 20-24 years age cohort, undoubtedly due to out of county educational opportunities, military service, etc. On the other hand, the county's significant suburban growth during the decade of primarily single family housing development has made the county increasingly attractive for the in-migration of 30-34 age group, who are in the family-forming years and therefore most likely to purchase single-family type housing.

Although New Jersey is characterized by a high rate of out-migration of the college age population, this phenomenon has been mitigated somewhat in Gloucester County in recent years due to significantly increased enrollment at Gloucester County College and Glassboro State College. Enrollment for all students at Gloucester County College grew by 130% during the decade, while enrollment at Glassboro State College for full-time undergraduate students increased 66%. Perhaps as a reflection of the accessibility of low-cost higher education within the county, the 19-22 age group in 1980 indicated only a 1.7% decline over the corresponding 9-12 age group of 1970, as compared with an average 10-15% decline within this age group state-wide.

Sex

Similar to state and national statistics, the female population outnumbers the male population in Gloucester County (102,550 to 97,367), due primarily to the longer lifespan of the female population. Although males slightly outnumber females in the younger age groups (17 years and younger), females outnumber males at almost every age 18 years and older. Females outnumber males by significant margins at the oldest age levels by 10,503

to 7,220 in the age group 65 and over, and 1,150 to 431 in the 85 and over age group.

Race and Ancestry

The racial and Spanish origin components of the county remained stable with no significant shifts seen during the decade (see Tables 5, 6, and 8). The black and Hispanic (Spanish origin) population comprise a small prcentage of the total county populaton relative to state-wide proportions. In 1980 the black community included 8.5% of the population versus 13% state-wide, and the county's Hispanic community included 1.1% of the population versus 7.0% state-wide. Table 7 displays a detailed breakdown of ancestry groups in 1980. Italian is the largest single ancestry group, followed by Irish, German, and English. Irish is the largest multiple ancestry group, followed closely by German.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

The number of houeholds and families in Gloucester County grew at a faster rate than the population grew during the 1970's, following state and national trends of more households containing fewer persons as a result of delayed marriage, delayed childbearing, an increased divorce rate and increased longevity.

While Gloucester County's population grew during the 1970's by 15.8%, the number of households and families grew by 31.1% and 21.5% respectively (see Table 9). Although the number of persons per household in Gloucester County declined from 3.42 to 3.03, only one other county in New Jersey exhibited a larger number of persons per household in 1980.

Although a majority of persons 18 years old and over were married, the proportion of unmarried persons made significant gains during the decade (see Table 10). Of all persons 18 years or older, 40.4% were either single, separated, widowed or divorced in 1980, as opposed to 35.5% in 1970. The number of persons living in nonfamily households more than doubled during the decade; 17,352 persons representing 8.7% of the total population in 1980 were living in nonfamily households as opposed to 7,061 represerting 4.1% of the total in 1970. The number of children under 10 years living within the household of their married-couple family declined markedly during the decade (from 55,068 to 48,104) while those living with a single parent increased from 5,166 to 7,959.

Despite the recent trend toward non-traditional households, Gloucester County remains basicly married-couple family oriented. Nearly 60% of all persons 18 years old and over are married, and nearly 80% of the children under 18 years old live within the household of their married-couple family. By contrast, at the state level, only 43.9% of the persons 18 years and over are married.

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	172,681
1980 POPULATION	199,917
% CHANGE 1970-1980	15.8
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	158,237
1980 POPULATION	182,981
% CHANGE 1970-1980	15.6
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	14,444
1980 POPULATION	16,936
% CHANGE 1970-1980	17.3

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	172,681	100.0	ALL RACES	199,917	100.0
WHITE	157,542	91.2	WHITE	180,281	90.2
BLACK	14,444	8.4	BLACK	16,936	8.5
AMERICAN INDIAN	164	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	291	0.1
			ESKIMO	8	0.0
			ALEUT	4	0.0
JAPANESE	61	0.0	JAPANESE	104	0.1
CHINESE	69	0.0	CHINESE	172	0.1
FILIPINO	69	0.0	FILIPINO	365	0.2
KOREAN	41	0.0	KOREAN	139	0.1
			ASIAN INDIAN	234	0.1
			VIETNAMESE	17	0.0
HAWAIIAN	14	0.0	HAWAIIAN	21	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	0	0.0
			SAMOAN	0	0.0
OTHER	277	0.2	OTHER	1,345	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	172,681	14,444	8.4	199,917	16,936	8.5
CLAYTON BOROUGH	5,193	684	13.2	6,013	1,021	17.0
DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	24,232	2,140	8.8	23,473	2,232	9.5
EAST GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	3,280	284	8.7	4,144	223	5.4
ELK TOWNSHIP	2,707	760	28.1	3,187	715	22.4
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	8,990	1,097	12.2	12,396	1,057	8.5
GLASSBORO BOROUGH	12,938	1,849	14.3	14,574	2,348	16.1
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	5,676	218	3.8	5,404	193	3.6
HARRISON TOWNSHIP	2,661	218	8.2	3,585	172	4.8
LOGAN TOWNSHIP	1,840	182	9.9	3,078	366	11.9
MANTUA TOWNSHIP	9,643	44	0.5	9,193	127	1.4
MONROE TOWNSHIP	14,071	1,787	12.7	21,639	2,699	12.5
NATIONAL PARK BOROUGH	3,730	2	0.1	3,552	10	0.3
NEWFIELD BOROUGH	1,487	32	2.2	1,563	19	1.2
PAULSBORO BOROUGH	8,084	1,869	23.1	6,944	1,787	25.7
PITMAN BOROUGH	10,257	45	0.4	9,744	43	0.4
SOUTH HARRISON TOWNSHIP	1,226	165	13.5	1,486	119	8.0
SWEDESBORO BOROUGH	2,287	485	21.2	2,031	394	19.4
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	15,741	135	0.9	27,878	754	2.7
WENONAH BOROUGH	2,364	23	1.0	2,303	26	1.1
WEST DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	13,928	270	1.9	18,002	671	3.7
WESTVILLE BOROUGH	5,170	5	0.1	4,786	3	0.1
WOODBURY CITY	12,408	1,892	15.2	10,353	1,753	16.9
WOODBURY HEIGHTS BOROUGH	3,621	72	2.0	3,460	68	2.0
WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP	1,147	186	16.2	1,129	136	12.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Gloucester County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	199,917	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	596	0.3
ENGLISH	13,570	6.8
FRENCH	1,114	0.6
GERMAN	14,031	7.0
GREEK	391	0.2
HUNGARIAN	679	0.3
IRISH	14,606	7.3
ITALIAN	21,097	10.6
NORWEGIAN	301	0.2
POLISH	4,096	2.0
PORTUGUESE	95	0.0
RUSSIAN	789	0.4
SCOTTISH	947	0.5
SWEDISH	496	0.2
UKRAINIAN	748	0.4
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	20,045	10.0
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	84,326	42.2
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	6,584	3.3
NOT REPORTED	15,406	7.7
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	32,386	16.2
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	7,426	3.7
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	41,874	20.9
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	42,288	21.2
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	16,543	8.3
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	8,000	4.0

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Gloucester County

ALL PERSONS	199,917	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	197,654	98.9
SPANISH ORIGIN	2,263	1.1
MEXICAN	348	0.2
PUERTO RICAN	837	0.4
CUBAN	197	0.1
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	881	0.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	49,693	65,129	42,632	51,782	2,760	2,263	3.42	3.03
CLAYTON BOROUGH	1,504	1,930	1,293	1,548	11	0	3.45	3.12
DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	6,284	7,329	5,675	5,977	291	352	3.81	3.15
EAST GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	969	1,311	835	1,096	110	149	3.27	3.05
ELK TOWNSHIP	810	1,054	663	839	17	0	3.32	3.02
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	2,883	3,856	2,183	3,191	131	157	3.43	3.17
GLASSBORO BOROUGH	3,525	4,724	2,859	3,044	1,280	868	3.31	2.90
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	1,567	1,778	1,401	1,497	133	47	3.54	3.01
HARRISON TOWNSHIP	774	1,221	654	961	44	16	3.38	2.92
LOGAN TOWNSHIP	540	1,016	463	864	8	0	3.39	3.03
MANTUA TOWNSHIP	2,612	2,839	2,335	2,417	68	17	3.67	3.23
MONROE TOWNSHIP	4,259	7,039	3,648	5,777	89	19	3.28	3.07
NATIONAL PARK BOROUGH	1,032	1,086	921	920	8	20	3.61	3.25
NEWFIELD BOROUGH	462	520	383	417	0	0	3.22	3.01
PAULSBORO BOROUGH	2,457	2,372	2,028	1,851	9	20	3.29	2.92
PITMAN BOROUGH	3,305	3,399	2,675	2,515	70	280	3.08	2.78
SOUTH HARRISON TOWNSHIP	333	458	294	390	19	0	3.62	3.24
SWEDESBORO BOROUGH	763	737	603	543	5	0	2.99	2.76
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	4,238	8,207	3,921	7,304	8	23	3.71	3.39
WENONAH BOROUGH	717	775	622	648	0	0	3.30	2.97
WEST DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	3,807	6,415	3,414	4,791	161	0	3.62	2.81
WESTVILLE BOROUGH	1,770	1,838	1,397	1,285	37	0	2.90	2.60
WOODBURY CITY	4,070	3,827	3,169	2,707	202	275	3.00	2.63
WOODBURY HEIGHTS BOROUGH	993	1,025	895	908	14	17	3.63	3.36
WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP	319	373	281	292	45	3	3.45	3.02

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	58,486	100.0	72,561	100.0
SINGLE	15,077	25.8	21,121	29.1
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	39,451	67.5	45,117	62.2
SEPARATED	1,200	2.1	1,916	2.6
WIDOWED	1,769	3.0	1,914	2.6
DIVORCED	989	1.7	2,493	3.4
FEMALE:	63,700	100.0	78,711	100.0
SINGLE	14,331	22.5	18,591	23.6
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	39,394	61.8	45,034	57.2
SEPARATED	1,730	2.7	2,654	3.4
WIDOWED	6,825	10.7	8,770	11.1
DIVORCED	1,420	2.2	3,662	4.7

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	172,681	100.0	199,917	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	42,632	24.7	51,782	25.9
SPOUSE	37,909	22.0	43,660	21.8
OTHER RELATIVES	79,733	46.2	82,995	41.5
NONRELATIVES	2,586	1.5	1,865	0.9
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,649	1.5	6,010	3.0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	4,412	2.6	7,337	3.7
NONRELATIVES			4,005	2.0
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	545	0.3	1,007	0.5
OTHER	2,215	1.3	1,256	0.6

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	63,984	100.0	60,200	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	103	0.2	72	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	55,068	86.1	48,104	79.9
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	5,166	8.1	7,959	13.2
OTHER RELATIVES	2,903	4.5	3,258	5.4
NONRELATIVES	528	0.8	768	1.3
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	13	0.0	21	0.0
OTHER	203	0.3	18	0.0

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	13,295	100.0	17,723	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	4,632	34.8	6,163	34.8
SPOUSE	2,415	18.2	3,461	19.5
OTHER RELATIVES	2,384	17.9	2,396	13.5
NONRELATIVES	306	2.3	107	0.6
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	814	6.1	1,095	6.2
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,301	17.3	3,292	18.6
NONRELATIVES			172	1.0
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	383	2.9	787	4.4
OTHER	60	0.5	250	1.4

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.
Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	54,489	57,702	5.9
NURSERY SCHOOL	512	2,348	358.6
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	35,173	30,545	-13.2
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	12,872	14,516	12.8
COLLEGE	5,932	10,293	73.5
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	91,005	113,641	24.9
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	25,155	17,802	-29.2
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	21,548	20,662	-4.1
4 YEARS	30,494	46,106	51.2
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	6,515	14,222	118.3
4 OR MORE YEARS	7,293	14,849	103.6
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	48.7	66.2	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

EDUCATION

School Enrollment

In 1980, there were 57,702 persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school in Gloucester County, representing a 5.9% increase over school enrollment in 1970. While high school enrollment exhibited a fair rate of increase at 12.8% and college enrollment increased a substantial 73.5%, kindergarten and elementary school enrollment fell significantly, (from 35,173 to 30,545) even though the population as a whole was growing. These fluctuations are largely the result of the county's changing age profile due to the baby boom and baby bust years and migration patterns which were discussed previously. An interesting exception, however, is found in nursery school enrollment, which showed tremendous growth during the decade. Nursery school enrollment increased from 512 to 2,348 even though nursery school age children (ages 3 and 4) declined 10.2%, from 6,626 to 5,948 (see Table 11).

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment levels of Gloucester County residents improved significantly during the decade. The number of high school and college graduates in Gloucester County more than doubled between 1970 and 1980, with 13.1% of the persons 25 years old and over with a college degree in 1980 vs. 8.0% in 1970, and 66.2% with a high school diploma in 1980 vs. 48.7% in 1970. Even with these impressive gains, the county still lagged behind the state and nation in educational achievement. By 1980, 18.3% of New Jersey residents over 25 years had attained a college degree, and 82.5% had graduated from high school. Nationally, 17.7% were college graduates and 83.6% were high school graduates.

LABOR FORCE

Gloucester County's labor force increased during the 70's at a much greater rate than the population as a whole. The labor force increased from 66,693 in 1970 to 91,693 in 1980, representing a 10-year growth rate of 37.5%, compared to a 15.8% growth rate for the population as a whole. Of particular significance were the gains made in the female labor force, which increased from 22,929 to 36,924, representing a growth rate of 61%. The percentage of females 16 years and over included within the labor force increased from 38.2% to 48.0% during the decade, while, interestingly, the percentage of males 16 and over included in the labor force declined from 80.0% to 77.8%. Males, however, still predominate the labor force, 54,769 to 36,924.

The proportion of blacks in the labor force was slightly smaller than the proportion of blacks in the population as a whole--8.0% vs. 8.5%. The percentage of black females 16 years and over participating in the labor force was higher than that of

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex
1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	54,693	70,426
ARMED FORCES	551	287
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	43,766	54,769
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	80.0	77.8
EMPLOYED	42,422	50,924
UNEMPLOYED	1,344	3,845
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.1	7.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	10,376	15,370
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	60,073	76,890
ARMED FORCES	33	6
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	22,929	36,924
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	38.2	48.0
EMPLOYED	21,612	33,834
UNEMPLOYED	1,317	3,090
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.7	8.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	37,111	39,960
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	4,294	5,548
ARMED FORCES	29	20
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3,224	3,878
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	75.1	69.9
EMPLOYED	2,997	3,476
UNEMPLOYED	227	402
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.0	10.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,041	1,650
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	4,865	6,644
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2,294	3,425
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	47.2	51.6
EMPLOYED	2,024	3,067
UNEMPLOYED	270	358
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	11.8	10.5
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,571	3,219

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	84,758	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	18,295	21.6
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	7,623	9.0
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	10,672	12.6
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	25,434	30.0
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	2,933	3.5
SALES	8,254	9.7
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	14,247	16.8
SERVICE:	9,912	11.7
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	305	0.4
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	1,615	1.9
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	7,992	9.4
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1,294	1.5
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	13,775	16.3
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	16,048	18.9
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	7,758	9.2
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	4,811	5.7
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	3,479	4.1

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	64,034	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	9,317	14.6
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	4,454	7.0
SALES WORKERS	4,110	6.4
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	10,856	17.0
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	12,180	19.0
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	10,142	15.8
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	3,299	5.2
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	2,217	3.5
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	563	0.9
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	672	1.0
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	5,800	9.1
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	424	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

all races, while for black males, the percentage was considerably lower than that for all races.

The percentage of unemployed persons grew from 4.0% of the 1970 labor force to 7.6% of the 1980 labor force (see Table 12). The county's black population had a significantly higher unemployment rate than that for all races for both 1970 and 1980--9.0% in 1970 and 10.4% in 1980--although the county compares favorably with the black unemployment rate statewide (12%) and nationwide (11.8%). For all races combined, however, the county's unemployment rate was slightly higher than that of the state at 6.7% and the nation at 6.5%. It should be noted, however, that despite a higher unemployment rate, a much greater number of county residents were employed in 1980 than had been in 1970--84,758 in 1980 vs. 64,034 in 1970 (see Table 12).

Table 13 lists the number and percentage of persons employed in broadly defined occupational groups. Because the occupational categories for 1980 are grouped and defined differently from those in 1970, comparability is difficult and imprecise. Overall trends, however, can still be identified. Occupations loosely termed "white collar" comprised approximately 51.6% of the workers in 1980 as opposed to 45% in 1970. For purposes of this analysis the "white collar" category in 1980 included those workers in the managerial and professional specialty and technical, sales and administrative support groups, and for 1970 included those in the professional, technical, managers, and administrators, sales and clerical groups. Occupations loosely termed "blue collar" decreased from 43.5% in 1970 to 35.3% in 1980. These groups included precision production, craft and repair and operators, fabricators and laborers in 1980, and craftsmen, foremen, operatives including transport operatives and laborers, except farm laborers in 1970. Farm workers decreased from 1.9% in 1970 to less than 1.5% in 1980. (The corresponding 1980 category includes forestry and fishing as well as farming.) Service workers, however, increased from about 9.8% in 1970 to 11.7% in 1980.

Journey to Work

Gloucester County traditionally has been an exporter of labor, with more workers commuting out of the county than into it. In 1970, there were 27,291 workers commuting from Gloucester County versus 8,980 workers commuting into the county, representing an in-commuter to out-commuter ratio of 0.33. With increased employment opportunities within the county during the 1970s, this ratio improved to 0.41, but still reflects a characteristicly suburban out-commuting pattern. In 1980, 38,204 residents commuted to work outside the county as opposed to 15,808 non-county residents who commuted to Gloucester County to work.

Gloucester County is highly dependent on employment opportunities in the City of Philadelphia and Camden County. Over two-thirds of all workers commuting out of the county, and fully one-third of all county workers, are employed in either Philadelphia or Camden County. While employment of county workers in

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	62,366	82,764
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	56,784	76,691
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	5,582	6,073
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	9.0	7.3
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	38,473	54,295
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	29,493	38,487
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	51.9	50.2
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	76.7	70.9
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	27,291	38,204
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	8,980	15,808
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.33	0.41

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	56,784	100.0	76,691	100.0	38,473	100.0	54,295	100.0
GLOUCESTER	29,493	51.9	38,487	50.2	29,493	76.7	38,487	70.9
ATLANTIC	536	0.9	1,503	2.0	345	0.9	521	1.0
BURLINGTON	616	1.1	1,744	2.3	789	2.1	1,364	2.5
CAMDEN	9,159	16.1	14,390	18.8	4,898	12.7	8,230	15.2
CUMBERLAND	1,848	3.3	2,584	3.4	549	1.4	918	1.7
MERCER	126	0.2	190	0.2	-	-	50	0.1
MIDDLESEX	-	-	50	0.1	-	-	173	0.3
SALEM	1,516	2.7	2,486	3.2	964	2.5	1,643	3.0
NEW CASTLE DE	362	0.6	742	1.0	124	0.3	212	0.4
BUCKS PA	146	0.3	215	0.3	33	0.1	211	0.4
CHESTER PA	137	0.2	94	0.1	42	0.1	121	0.2
DELAWARE PA	707	1.2	1,422	1.9	246	0.6	575	1.1
MONTGOMERY PA	379	0.7	502	0.7	97	0.3	203	0.4
PHILADELPHIA PA	10,837	19.1	11,209	14.6	565	1.5	771	1.4
OTHER AREAS	922	1.6	1,073	1.4	328	0.9	816	1.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Philadelphia has generally stabilized during the decade, employment of county workers in Camden County has increased significantly. County workers commuting to Philadelphia increased slightly from 10,837 in 1970 to 11,209 in 1980, while for Camden County, there was an increase from 9,159 workers in 1970 to 14,390 in 1980. It should be noted, however, that there are also a large number of Camden County workers employed in Gloucester County (8,230), up from 4,898 in 1970.

INCOME AND POVERTY

Median family income in 1979 was $21,882, an increase of 6.8% over the 1969 median family income of 20,497 (indexed to 1979 dollars) (see Table 15). Considering an increasing number of families wth two or more incomes, family income only moderately outpaced inflation during the decade. Per capita income fared much better with a substantial 18.6% gain, which was undoubtedly helped by a declining proportion of dependent children. The percentage of families below the poverty rate increased moderately from 5.7% in 1969 to 6.4% in 1979 (see Table 16).

Among the county's municipalities, all but five municipalities showed gains in median income (in constant dollars), while only one municipality showed a decline in per capita income. The largest gains in median family income were found in several of the county's rural municipalities--East Greenwich Township with an increase of 27.9% and Elk Township at 23.8%, while the largest declines were found in several well-established boroughs--Glassboro, with a decline of 6.5% and National Park with 3.9%. The largest gain in per capita income, by far, was the rural municipality of Woolwich Township, with an increase in per capita income from $4,522 in 1969 (which was lowest in the County) to $7,324 in 1979 (higher than the county median), representing a gain of 62.0%. The Borough of National Park showed the only per capita income decline in the county at 2.1%. The Borough of Wenonah has continued throughout the decade to rank highest in per capita income as well as median family income.

Poverty rate trends among the county's municipalities were mixed. Eight municipalities showed a decline in the percentage of families below the poverty rate during the decade, while 16 showed increases. The Borough of Clayton had the highest poverty rate in 1969; the Borough of Paulsboro had the highest in 1979. The Borough of Woodbury Heights had the lowest rate in 1969; the Borough of Wenonah had the lowest rate in 1979.

County-wide, the total number of persons below the poverty level increased from 13,370 in 1969 to 17,038 in 1979, with the poverty rate increasing slightly, from 7.8% to 8.6%. However, for persons 65 years and over, there was dramatic improvement. The number of persons 65 years and over below poverty level declined from 2,510 to 1,791 during the decade, while the poverty rate fell from 19.3% to 10.6% (see Table 18).

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Gloucester County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	51,990	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	923	1.8
$2,500 TO $4,999	1,699	3.3
$5,000 TO $7,499	2,280	4.4
$7,500 TO $9,999	2,892	5.6
$10,000 TO $12,499	3,399	6.5
$12,500 TO $14,999	3,194	6.1
$15,000 TO $17,499	3,733	7.2
$17,500 TO $19,999	4,087	7.9
$20,000 TO $22,499	5,031	9.7
$22,500 TO $24,999	4,267	8.2
$25,000 TO $27,499	4,357	8.4
$27,500 TO $29,999	3,088	5.9
$30,000 TO $34,999	5,204	10.0
$35,000 TO $39,999	2,936	5.6
$40,000 TO $49,999	3,002	5.8
$50,000 TO $74,999	1,616	3.1
$75,000 OR MORE	282	0.5
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	21,882	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	42,775	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	695	1.6
$1,000 TO $1,999	647	1.5
$2,000 TO $2,999	1,181	2.8
$3,000 TO $3,999	1,243	2.9
$4,000 TO $4,999	1,602	3.7
$5,000 TO $5,999	1,742	4.1
$6,000 TO $6,999	2,225	5.2
$7,000 TO $7,999	2,816	6.6
$8,000 TO $8,999	3,268	7.6
$9,000 TO $9,999	3,752	8.8
$10,000 TO $11,999	7,149	16.7
$12,000 TO $14,999	7,304	17.1
$15,000 TO $24,999	7,842	18.3
$25,000 TO $49,999	1,239	2.9
$50,000 AND OVER	70	0.2
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	10,620	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	20,497	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Gloucester County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	% OF FAMILIES 1969	1979
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	5,852	6,939	18.6	20,497	21,882	6.8	5.7	6.4
CLAYTON BOROUGH	5,253	5,785	10.1	17,896	18,634	4.1	10.8	9.0
DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	5,424	6,750	24.5	20,589	21,822	6.0	5.7	6.0
EAST GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	5,925	7,671	29.5	19,903	25,447	27.9	3.6	3.0
ELK TOWNSHIP	4,821	6,084	26.2	15,427	19,104	23.8	6.2	6.5
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	5,413	6,146	13.5	19,160	20,219	5.5	6.1	8.6
GLASSBORO BOROUGH	5,538	5,744	3.7	21,133	19,767	-6.5	6.7	10.4
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	5,565	7,515	35.0	20,392	25,014	22.7	3.9	4.9
HARRISON TOWNSHIP	5,851	7,510	28.4	19,268	19,367	0.5	7.6	7.8
LOGAN TOWNSHIP	5,862	7,754	32.3	20,120	23,941	19.0	3.5	5.6
MANTUA TOWNSHIP	5,495	7,015	27.7	20,591	22,566	9.6	5.8	3.7
MONROE TOWNSHIP	5,356	6,333	18.2	18,358	20,385	11.0	7.6	7.9
NATIONAL PARK BOROUGH	5,477	5,360	-2.1	20,153	19,360	-3.9	2.0	6.2
NEWFIELD BOROUGH	5,667	6,466	14.1	20,166	19,479	-3.4	2.7	7.4
PAULSBORO BOROUGH	5,081	6,016	18.4	17,001	17,718	4.2	9.5	12.8
PITMAN BOROUGH	6,753	7,486	10.8	22,095	22,051	-0.2	5.0	4.9
SOUTH HARRISON TOWNSHIP	5,243	7,336	39.9	19,216	21,958	14.3	9.3	6.1
SWEDESBORO BOROUGH	5,835	6,266	7.4	17,340	18,309	5.6	4.2	10.3
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	6,416	7,616	18.7	23,939	25,611	7.0	4.4	3.7
WENONAH BOROUGH	7,920	9,782	23.5	24,885	27,143	9.1	4.0	2.0
WEST DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	6,150	8,029	30.6	22,045	22,931	4.0	5.0	4.7
WESTVILLE BOROUGH	6,337	6,581	3.9	19,742	19,213	-2.7	3.3	7.5
WOODBURY CITY	6,885	7,480	8.6	20,538	20,740	1.0	6.0	7.0
WOODBURY HEIGHTS BOROUGH	6,845	7,501	9.6	24,514	25,684	4.8	1.5	2.9
WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP	4,522	7,324	62.0	18,310	20,417	11.5	8.1	11.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Gloucester County

FAMILY INCOME	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	2,655	12,837	11,395	10,145	4,784	4,007	6,167	51,990
LESS THAN $2,500	163	284	209	124	23	38	82	923
$2,500 TO $4,999	211	446	233	190	78	160	381	1,699
$5,000 TO $7,499	212	400	319	212	112	152	873	2,280
$7,500 TO $9,999	204	528	364	350	225	191	1,030	2,892
$10,000 TO $12,49	236	781	543	433	211	360	835	3,399
$12,500 TO $14,99	329	876	541	407	206	300	535	3,194
$15,000 TO $17,49	239	1,136	773	479	333	314	459	3,733
$17,500 TO $19,99	243	1,350	836	576	360	280	442	4,087
$20,000 TO $22,49	220	1,526	1,427	698	477	427	256	5,031
$22,500 TO $24,99	284	1,186	1,025	882	375	276	239	4,267
$25,000 TO $27,49	144	1,207	1,151	751	501	327	276	4,357
$27,500 TO $29,99	53	831	766	731	353	229	125	3,088
$30,000 TO $34,99	74	1,197	1,298	1,568	491	344	232	5,204
$35,000 TO $39,99	23	556	748	934	400	158	117	2,936
$40,000 TO $49,99	14	402	736	1,091	392	256	111	3,002
$50,000 TO $74,99	6	125	323	611	239	187	125	1,616
$75,000 OR MORE	0	6	103	108	8	8	49	282
MEDIAN	$14,791	$21,012	$23,604	$27,402	$24,947	$21,221	$12,148	$21,882

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Gloucester County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	13,370	7.8
1979	17,038	8.6

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	2,510	19.3
1979	1,791	10.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17 relates income with age levels and illustrates a predictable Bell curve correlation between income and age. The peak earnings years of 45 to 54 show a median family income of $27,402, with the age groups preceding and following this group showing progressively decreasing levels of income. The 65 years and over group represents the lowest level of income at $12,148.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Gloucester County experienced considerable housing unit growth during the decade, increasing its housing stock by more than one-third, from 51,708 housing units in 1970 to 69,113 in 1980. Housing units grew at a rate twice the population growth rate, directly correlating with the decline in household size during the decade. This housing growth also helped ease what was a very "tight" housing market in 1970, increasing the vacancy rate from a very restrictive 2.7% to 4.8%, thereby permitting a better degree of mobility within the housing market (see Table 19).

The most significant housing unit growth was found in several of the County's large developing townships. Washington Township showed the greatest growth, increasing from 4,348 units in 1970 to 8,538 units in 1980, representing a gain of 96.0%. Adjoining Monroe Township experienced the second greatest gain in total units, increasing from 4,605 to 7,619. The rural Township of Logan, which during the 70's experienced the beginning of the Beckett New Town development, showed the second highest percent change, increasing from 630 units to 1,132 units, representing a gain of 79.7%. At the other extreme, the Township of Woolwich and the Borough of Swedesboro showed slight declines in total housing units, although it should be noted that Woolwich Township did show a substantial increase in year-round units.

Despite the substantial growth in housing units, the proportion of owner-occupied year-round housing units remained virtually unchanged. Owner-occupied units continue to predominate, consisting of 75.5% of total year-round units in 1970 and 76.5% in 1980. Among the county's municipalities, Woodbury Heights showed the highest proportion at 90.8%; Glassboro the lowest at 53.3%. Over half the municipalities showed 80% or more of their housing in owner-occupied units (see Table 20).

Table 22 details the growth of various types of year-round housing units throughout the county. The largest proportion of residential growth was in buildings containing 5 or more owner-occupied units, e.g., townhouses, condominiums, etc. (650.6% growth), as well as in buildings containing 5 or more renter-occupied units (112.6% growth). However, these units accounted for only 12% of the total number of residential units in 1980. In absolute numbers, detached single-family homes accounted for the largest gain with a 10,198 unit increase between 1970 and 1980 representing a 25.3% gain. Attached units, e.g., twin

homes, also represented a substantial gain of 1,115 units for a 73.9% increase.

Median value of owner-occupied units nearly tripled during the decade, increasing from $15,642 in 1970 to $44,200 in 1980 (see Table 20). The municipality with the most significant increase in median value during the decade was Logan Township, undoubtedly influenced by the growth of Beckett New Town. Logan's median value increased from $11,995 in 1970 to $51,500 in 1980, an increase of 329.3%. All in all, every municipality showed increases in housing values substantially higher than the overall rate of inflation during the decade.

Median rent also increased substantially during the decade, although not as much as owner occupied housing value. Median rent in Gloucester County increased from $92 in 1970 to $218 in 1980, a 137.5% increase (see Table 21). The Borough of Clayton showed the highest gain at 169.8%, while Washington Township had the lowest at 88.9%. Ironically, even with the most modest increase in the county, Washington Township showed the second highest median rent in 1980 at $244. Deptford Township showed the highest at $248, while Woolwich Township showed the lowest at $142.

The cost of (gross) rent consumed a substantially larger portion of income in 1980. Table 23 shows that one third of the county's rental households were spending 35% or more of their income on rental costs in 1980, vs. approximately one fifth in 1970. Predictably, the lower income levels (those earning less than $10,000) spent the greatest proportion of income on rent, while those earnings $15,000 or more spent the smallest proportion. In 1970, 93.2% of those earning $15,000 or more spent less than 20% of their income on rent, and in 1980, 71.1% spent this proportion of income on rent. The proportion of those with incomes ranging between $5,000 and $9,999 spending 35% or more of their income on rent increased from 2.1% to 62.9%, and from 59.0% to 76.9% for the under $5,000 income group. It should be noted, however, that these income levels are not indexed for the rate of inflation.

Housing conditions, as measured by overcrowded conditions (persons per room) and having complete plumbing facilities, improved dramaticly during the decade. By 1980, only 2.5% of the county's occupied housing could be considered overcrowded to any degree (1.01 persons per room), compared to 5.8% of the county's occupied housing in 1970 (see Table 24). In absolute numbers, overcrowded occupied units declined from 2,861 units in 1970 to 1,600 in 1980, even though the overall housing stock grew by one-third. Less than one percent (.8%) of the county's occupied housing units lacked complete plumbing facilities in 1980, compared to 2.3% in 1970. Overcrowded units that also lacked complete plumbing facilities were almost non-existent in 1980. There were only 38 such units out of 65,129 total occupied units in the county, as compared to 114 such units in 1970.

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	51,708	69,113	33.7	51,050	68,419	2.7	4.8
CLAYTON BOROUGH	1,659	2,187	31.8	1,569	2,036	4.1	5.2
DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	6,454	7,780	20.5	6,429	7,723	2.3	5.1
EAST GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	1,013	1,356	33.9	991	1,346	2.2	2.6
ELK TOWNSHIP	959	1,293	34.8	848	1,160	4.5	9.1
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	2,741	4,088	49.1	2,687	4,047	3.9	4.7
GLASSBORO BOROUGH	3,649	5,006	37.2	3,634	4,996	3.0	5.4
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	1,588	1,828	15.1	1,583	1,824	1.0	2.5
HARRISON TOWNSHIP	813	1,306	60.6	791	1,276	2.1	4.3
LOGAN TOWNSHIP	630	1,132	79.7	555	1,128	2.7	9.9
MANTUA TOWNSHIP	2,649	2,945	11.2	2,646	2,939	1.3	3.4
MONROE TOWNSHIP	4,605	7,619	65.5	4,496	7,489	5.3	6.0
NATIONAL PARK BOROUGH	1,054	1,125	6.7	1,051	1,119	1.8	2.9
NEWFIELD BOROUGH	484	536	10.7	469	536	1.5	3.0
PAULSBORO BOROUGH	2,560	2,579	0.7	2,555	2,572	3.8	7.8
PITMAN BOROUGH	3,400	3,532	3.9	3,393	3,525	2.6	3.6
SOUTH HARRISON TOWNSHIP	341	502	47.2	341	479	2.3	4.4
SWEDESBORO BOROUGH	798	794	-0.5	798	794	4.4	7.2
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	4,348	8,538	96.4	4,339	8,516	2.3	3.6
WENONAH BOROUGH	731	786	7.5	730	785	1.8	1.3
WEST DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	3,859	6,624	71.7	3,853	6,601	1.2	2.8
WESTVILLE BOROUGH	1,808	1,932	6.9	1,808	1,925	2.1	4.5
WOODBURY CITY	4,158	4,171	0.3	4,154	4,158	2.0	8.0
WOODBURY HEIGHTS BOROUGH	1,000	1,057	5.7	1,000	1,055	0.7	2.8
WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP	407	397	-2.5	330	390	3.3	4.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	38,555	49,836	75.5	72.8	15,642	44,200	182.6
CLAYTON BOROUGH	1,226	1,460	78.1	71.7	12,412	34,400	177.1
DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	5,171	5,719	80.4	74.1	14,694	38,600	162.7
EAST GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	719	1,096	72.6	81.4	17,642	56,800	222.0
ELK TOWNSHIP	670	918	79.0	79.1	12,200	40,100	228.7
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	2,239	3,332	83.3	82.3	13,308	39,700	198.3
GLASSBORO BOROUGH	2,365	2,520	65.1	50.4	15,870	42,100	165.3
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	1,273	1,504	80.4	82.5	18,117	49,800	174.9
HARRISON TOWNSHIP	580	852	73.3	66.8	16,763	55,300	229.9
LOGAN TOWNSHIP	396	892	71.4	79.1	11,995	51,500	329.3
MANTUA TOWNSHIP	2,278	2,518	86.1	85.7	15,366	41,400	169.4
MONROE TOWNSHIP	3,375	5,823	75.1	77.8	14,763	44,900	204.1
NATIONAL PARK BOROUGH	852	924	81.1	82.6	12,287	33,900	175.9
NEWFIELD BOROUGH	362	442	77.2	82.5	14,128	41,500	193.7
PAULSBORO BOROUGH	1,580	1,582	61.8	61.5	11,806	32,000	171.1
PITMAN BOROUGH	2,399	2,445	70.7	69.4	16,244	44,200	172.1
SOUTH HARRISON TOWNSHIP	272	389	79.8	81.2	14,265	58,500	310.1
SWEDESBORO BOROUGH	421	447	52.8	56.3	13,045	36,000	176.0
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	3,570	7,177	82.3	84.3	22,498	60,100	167.1
WENONAH BOROUGH	613	669	84.0	85.2	21,222	60,500	185.1
WEST DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	3,376	4,244	87.6	64.3	17,163	45,500	165.1
WESTVILLE BOROUGH	1,241	1,232	68.6	64.0	13,047	35,400	171.3
WOODBURY CITY	2,474	2,472	59.6	59.5	15,951	39,700	148.9
WOODBURY HEIGHTS BOROUGH	895	931	89.5	88.2	20,641	53,900	161.1
WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP	208	248	63.0	63.6	18,654	49,700	166.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
GLOUCESTER COUNTY	11,138	15,293	21.8	22.4	92	218	137.5
CLAYTON BOROUGH	278	470	17.7	23.1	79	214	169.8
DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	1,113	1,610	17.3	20.8	125	248	98.4
EAST GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	250	215	25.2	16.0	80	172	116.3
ELK TOWNSHIP	140	136	16.5	11.7	72	173	141.6
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	344	524	12.8	12.9	76	201	164.6
GLASSBORO BOROUGH	1,160	2,204	31.9	44.1	106	210	97.8
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	294	274	18.6	15.0	75	188	149.8
HARRISON TOWNSHIP	194	369	24.5	28.9	88	231	161.5
LOGAN TOWNSHIP	144	124	25.9	11.0	70	164	135.4
MANTUA TOWNSHIP	334	321	12.6	10.9	84	198	134.7
MONROE TOWNSHIP	884	1,216	19.7	16.2	94	221	134.0
NATIONAL PARK BOROUGH	180	162	17.1	14.5	86	194	125.2
NEWFIELD BOROUGH	100	78	21.3	14.6	87	219	151.3
PAULSBORO BOROUGH	877	790	34.3	30.7	78	176	125.8
PITMAN BOROUGH	906	954	26.7	27.1	94	211	123.3
SOUTH HARRISON TOWNSHIP	61	69	17.9	14.4	65	150	132.4
SWEDESBORO BOROUGH	342	290	42.9	36.5	66	157	138.3
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	668	1,030	15.4	12.1	129	244	88.9
WENONAH BOROUGH	104	106	14.2	13.5	98	217	120.8
WEST DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP	431	2,171	11.2	32.9	89	241	169.5
WESTVILLE BOROUGH	529	606	29.3	31.5	95	207	116.8
WOODBURY CITY	1,596	1,355	38.4	32.6	94	192	105.3
WOODBURY HEIGHTS BOROUGH	98	94	9.8	8.9	92	236	155.5
WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP	111	125	33.6	32.1	65	142	118.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Gloucester County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	51,075	68,465	34.0
1, DETACHED UNIT	40,347	50,545	25.3
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,509	2,624	73.9
2 UNITS	3,154	3,341	5.9
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,411	2,278	61.4
5 OR MORE UNITS	3,346	8,079	141.5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,308	1,598	22.2
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	49,693	65,129	31.1
1, DETACHED UNIT	39,433	48,926	24.1
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,466	2,471	68.6
2 UNITS	3,042	3,076	1.1
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,326	2,042	54.0
5 OR MORE UNITS	3,118	7,053	126.2
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,308	1,561	19.3
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	38,555	49,836	29.3
1, DETACHED UNIT	35,351	45,107	27.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	837	1,495	78.6
2 UNITS	1,015	883	-13.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	137	302	120.4
5 OR MORE UNITS	79	593	650.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,136	1,456	28.2
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	11,138	15,293	37.3
1, DETACHED UNIT	4,082	3,819	-6.4
1, ATTACHED UNIT	629	976	55.2
2 UNITS	2,027	2,193	8.2
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,189	1,740	46.3
5 OR MORE UNITS	3,039	6,460	112.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	172	105	-39.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	10,621	100.0	14,513	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	4,739	44.6	4,394	30.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,454	13.7	2,030	14.0
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,261	11.9	2,339	16.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	2,166	20.4	4,791	33.0
NOT COMPUTED	1,001	9.4	959	6.6
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	3,514	100.0	2,849	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	138	3.9	83	2.9
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	224	6.4	98	3.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	590	16.8	122	4.3
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	2,075	59.0	2,192	76.9
NOT COMPUTED	487	13.9	354	12.4
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	4,396	100.0	3,422	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	2,246	51.1	171	5.0
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,068	24.3	172	5.0
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	655	14.9	666	19.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	91	2.1	2,151	62.9
NOT COMPUTED	336	7.6	262	7.7
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,945	100.0	2,901	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,641	84.4	345	11.9
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	162	8.3	842	29.0
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	16	0.8	1,214	41.8
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	393	13.5
NOT COMPUTED	126	6.5	107	3.7
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	766	100.0	5,341	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	714	93.2	3,795	71.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	0	0.0	918	17.2
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	0	0.0	337	6.3
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	55	1.0
NOT COMPUTED	52	6.8	236	4.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980
Gloucester County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	49,693	65,129
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	46,832	63,529
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	2,397	1,359
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	464	241
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	48,558	64,622
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.7	99.2
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	45,811	63,060
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.8	99.3
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	2,336	1,335
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.5	98.2
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	411	227
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	88.6	94.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/ Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose educatiоn was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and surveys, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted avgrage of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are furtner classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.